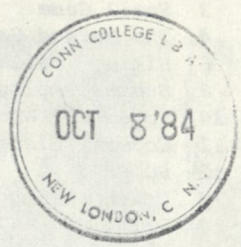


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The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection



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Contents

- 3 Small Game
- 4 The Ruffed Grouse
- 6 Hiking Trails
- 8 Summer Employment
- 10 Insects? Who Cares?
- 11 Coastal History Book
- 12 SCORP
- 15 Orienteering
- 18 FYI
- 19 Legislation
- 24 Trailside Botanizing

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Conference On Land Acquisition Strategies

The Second Annual Land Trust Convocation, titled "Open Doors/Open Lands," will be held on Saturday, September 29, at the Yale Inn in Meriden. The topics, all dealing with Land Acquisition, will be: identifying suitable parcels; obtaining gifts; negotiating easements; and raising money to purchase properties for full or less than full market value. Seminars will be led by trust and land acquisition experts.

The conference will run from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., and the registration fee is \$15 (which covers lunch and conference materials). Pre-registration is required. Please call 344-9867 for further information. ■

Hall Of Fame Awards

The Connecticut State Rifle & Revolver Association, Inc., has adopted an annual Hall of Fame Award program. The purpose of this award is to recognize fellow association members for their outstanding long term contributions toward the establishment, preservation, improvement, or promotion of the shooting sports.

There are eleven categories in which recognition is given. These are: high power rifle, smallbore rifle,

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pistol, shotgun, silhouette, black powder, benchrest, air gun, hunter, volunteer and special recognition.

Anyone desiring to place a name in nomination should write: David Lyman, Blue Trail Range, 316 North Branford Road, Wallingford, Connecticut 06492 or Ron Whaley, 9 Livingston Road, East Hartford, Connecticut 06108, giving the name and address of the person nominated, the category in which he or she is nominated, and a brief statement of the nominee's qualifications for induction into the Hall of Fame. The person making the nomination should also include his or her name, address and telephone number. ■

Practice Archery And Bowhunting Techniques

October first opens the archery season and, once again, Connecticut will have a two-deer limit for bowhunters. Frank Disbrow, Conservation Education/Firearms Safety (CE/FS) Coordinator, DEP Wildlife Bureau, reminds bowhunters that now is the time to limber up your muscles and practice with your bow. "Take it easy at first," Disbrow advises, "then gradually increase your practice time; you'll find this will eliminate some soreness in the muscles. Remember to inspect all of your equipment before practicing -- be sure it is safe."

Anyone wishing to purchase an archery license for the first time must take the advanced CE/FS archery course administered by the Wildlife Bureau. Classes are eight hours long and are offered throughout the year. Sign up early to avoid the last-minute rush. Course information may be obtained by calling the Franklin Wildlife Management Area (642-7239) in the Eastern District or the Sessions Woods Wildlife Management Area (584-9830) in the Western District. ■

Small Game Management

A New Program Under Way

By Robert Paier

"I would like to provide an opportunity for the citizens of Connecticut to enjoy wildlife resources the way I enjoy them." So says Peter Good, Small Game Biologist at the Sessions Woods Wildlife Management Area in Burlington. As a member of DEP's Wildlife Bureau, Peter's job is the management of all small game species throughout the state. He is primarily concerned with the ruffed grouse, cottontail, woodcock, gray squirrel, and the bobwhite quail, but he is also responsible for "a host of others," including the rail, crow, woodchuck and snipe.

A graduate of Colgate University, with a Master's Degree in Wildlife Ecology from the University of New Hampshire, Peter has been with Connecticut's Wildlife Bureau for about a year. Prior to that time, Connecticut did not have an active, native small game program. Since then, however, Peter has been involved in developing Connecticut's small game program into the full-time project that it is now. The primary management problem in regard to Peter's work is that most of Connecticut's woodlands are growing back to a mature state, and most small game species require early-succession habitats in order to flourish. The result of the present condition of our woodlands is that many small game populations are diminishing.

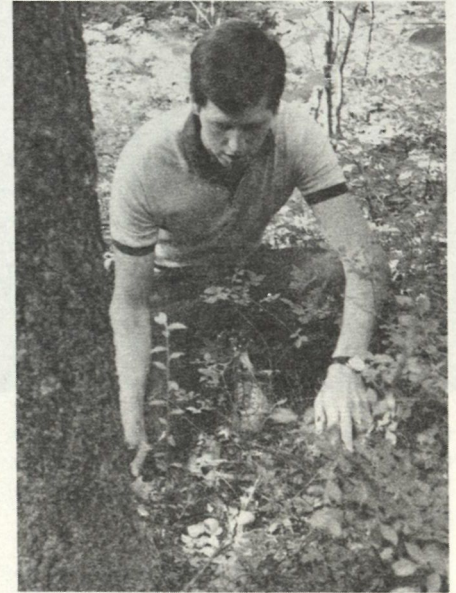
The program's response to this problem is to make recommendations for planned, controlled cutting of forest areas. This is done largely through timber sales and the harvesting of cordwood on state-owned lands. On the basis of his understanding of wildlife population, behavior, and habitat requirements, as well as of the condition of the state's woodlands, Peter is able to pick out

areas in which judicious cutting maintains and assists the environmental balance.

While the program exercises its most direct control over state-owned lands, private landowners are also encouraged to request advice and assistance. Peter sees the job of providing information leading to a wider understanding of wildlife needs as one of his major responsibilities. "Wildlife management," he says, "is really people management."

Because the small game management program is a new one, it will take a while to see the results. On a state-wide level, it's still too early to tell. On a limited scale, however, in smaller areas, results have already been noted. The small game population is increasing.

"I remember that I've always loved being outdoors, learning about nature," says Peter, and walking with him to inspect the nest of a ruffed grouse, it's easy to see that he's telling the truth. Peter walks softly in the woods, careful in pulling back



Ruffed grouse nest.

an overhanging branch, gentle when touching delicate egg shells. And then, automatically, he reaches down and picks up a rusted tin can, left there by someone with less of a sense of these things than he has, and carries it, a long way, back to a trash bin.



Wildlife Biologist Peter Good.

Robert Paier photos

The Ruffed Grouse

Connecticut's Different Drummer

DEP Wildlife Information Series

General

The ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) is known to many people and by many different names. In most of the northeast, it is commonly called "partridge," "ruffed grouse," "drummer," "woodpile guawkie," or the "woods pheasant." Its range extends from the woods of Alaska and northern Canada, south to the mountains of Georgia and California.

The ruffed grouse is probably best known for its courtship display in the spring and for its explosive "thunder" take off when flushed in the wild.

A large grouse will weigh up to 1.5 pounds. The wings may span 25 inches and the tail may measure from 4.5 to 7.5 inches in length. The bird is an active walker and runner, as evidenced by its strong legs which are feathered to the toes. Unlike the pheasant, the grouse has no spurs.

There are two color phases in the ruffed grouse; gray and red. The color is most evident in the tail of the bird. Gray-phased birds predominate in the northern areas of its range while red-phased birds occur from Pennsylvania south.

In New England, we are between the extremes of the two ranges and may expect to see either color phase of grouse.

History in Connecticut

Ruffed grouse have been long-time residents of Connecticut. They were native along with the wild turkey and bobwhite quail. Before the introduction of the ring-necked pheasant, grouse and quail were the most sought after gamebirds. Today,

grouse still challenge many sportsmen. As the ruffed grouse is a creature of the brush-stage forest, its population varies from year to year depending on changing habitats, weather, and/or cyclic population trends.

Reproductive Biology

The nesting season in Connecticut begins in early May after about three weeks of courtship, during which the male drums, struts, and fights off other males.

The nest of the grouse is a slight depression scratched out at the base of a tree or rock, or alongside an old log. The nest is usually lined with dry grass, leaves, pine needles, or other materials available near the nest site. The natural camouflage of the hen's coloration and nest makes it almost impossible to spot her while she is nesting. A laying grouse spends as little time as possible in her nest. She lays about two eggs every three days. Between eight to 15 whitish to pale-brown eggs may form the clutch which is incubated for about 24 days. The incubation period may be lengthened by cold or wet weather or prolonged absences from the nest. If the nest is destroyed during early incubation, the hen will usually reneest. Renests are rare if the nest is destroyed late in the incubation process.

Within a few hours of hatching, the grouse chicks are able to run and scurry about. At about two weeks they attempt to fly and by three weeks they are able to sustain short flights. By six weeks of age the young have well-developed plumage and resemble the parent in color. The average brood size by fall is about five birds. Young chicks are very sensitive to dampness and a

period of rain in late May or early June may affect the surviving brood members.

Newly-hatched chicks depend almost entirely upon insects as a food source. Fruits and berries become important in the summer and grouse feed heavily on acorns in the fall. During the winter months, they will feed on green leaves, catkins, twigs, and buds. Starvation is practically unheard of in the ruffed grouse, for they will eat the fruit, leaves, or buds of almost any plant.

Economic and Social Values

The ruffed grouse has provided many hours of recreation to Connecticut sportsmen. Although the ring-necked pheasant is considered Connecticut's most-preferred gamebird, the ruffed grouse continues to challenge the best of bird hunters.

Summary

The ruffed grouse is a hardy bird capable of withstanding harsh winters, continually changing habitats, and its own cyclic fluctuations in numbers. It is still a familiar inhabitant of the wild, rugged country, thick with underbrush. Grouse continue to thrive along with deer and other species which have benefited during the "cordwood cutting era." Hopefully, the "thunder" and challenge of the ruffed grouse will be a familiar experience for many generations.

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Ruffed grouse's natural camouflage.



Male ruffed grouse drumming.

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Hiking Trails In Southern Connecticut

Regional Water Authority Offers A Family Recreational Program

*By Sylvia Sobocinski, Public Affairs Intern,
South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority*

Hikers, joggers, and nature lovers can explore more than 21 miles of trails through the South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority's unique recreation program. Scenic trails winding through watershed areas in seven Connecticut towns are now open through the Authority's trail use permit system.

"Our permit system is designed to cover the costs of operating our trail use program without increasing water bills," Regional Water Authority Manager of Recreation and Education Greg Leonard said. "By issuing permits, we can keep track of trail use and protect the quality of our drinking water supplies."

Started in the the spring of 1983, the recreation program sold more than 200 permits in its first year. Now, just a year and a half later, the program is expanding so permit holders can enjoy hiking in four conveniently located areas:

Lake Saltonstall (Branford and East Haven)

Hike more than ten miles of trails winding through 1,500 wooded acres around scenic Lake Saltonstall. Just a few minutes from downtown New Haven, this tract is considered one of the richest wildlife areas in the state. In winter, the lake attracts more than 10,000 fresh-water ducks. A bald eagle has also been sighted wintering in the area. During summer, swans nest at the lake, turtles

sun themselves on logs, and birds provide pleasant background music for hikers. Six well-marked trails, perfect for hiking, jogging, bird watching, nature photography, or cross-country skiing, make this a favorite spot year-round. Lake Saltonstall provides eight million gallons of water per day, 11 percent of the water consumed by the Authority's customers.

Racebrook (Orange and Woodbridge)

The Racebrook Tract offers five miles of trails looping through mixed hardwood forests and plantations of white pine. White-tailed deer are abundant here and can be spotted browsing in the open meadows along this tract. Old stone walls and an old ox shed visible along the Racebrook Trail reflect the 18th century farms which once were found on this land. Although the Pine Trail with its stately 70-year old pines has the atmosphere of a forest in northern New England, Racebrook is readily accessible by public transportation. More than half the homes in the Authority's 16-town district are located within five miles of this land. An underground tunnel carries water through this area from the Wepawaug Reservoir in Orange to the Maltby Lakes.

Big Gulph (North Branford)

The Big Gulph Tract features more than six miles of trails in wildlife habitats which range from

streams to meadows and forests. Wild turkeys, a species which almost became extinct in Connecticut, are re-establishing themselves in this beautiful area. At Big Gulph, joggers can run along the shady flat road of the Round Hill Trail. Children can identify the prints of deer and small animals visible along this trail. Avid hikers can choose between two moderately difficult trails (the Totoket Loop or Big Gulph Loop Trail). Water from this area is diverted to the 13 billion gallon Lake Gaillard Reservoir in North Branford.

Genesee (North Madison and North Guilford)

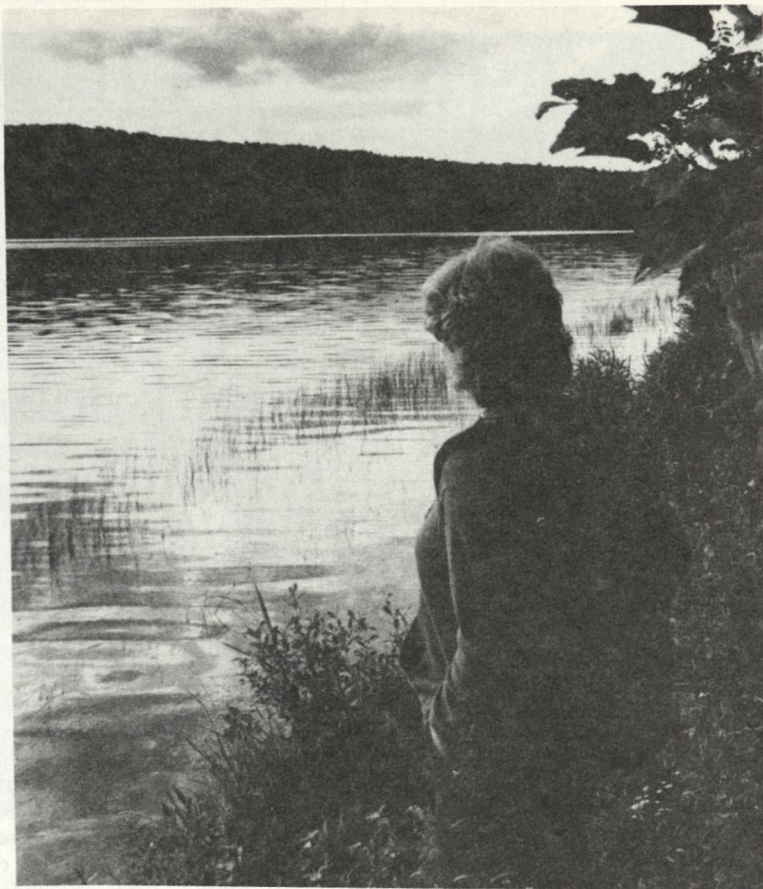
The Genesee Tract offers approximately eight miles of trails on the former site of the "Little Genesee" settlement, founded in the 1770's. The land was abandoned between 1850 and 1875, but hikers will see remnants of farms and homes along the Cooper Lot and Goat Lot Trails. This tract, opened in the summer of 1984, is being actively managed for timber by the Authority's forestry department. Timber management plays an important part in the forest's evolution, and provides an additional food source for the deer who are abundant in this area. Hikers will see evidence of recent log cutting and will notice where new foliage growth has been eaten by deer.

Trail Use Permits

A trail use permit is needed to gain access to this network of trails

and natural areas. An annual fee of \$15.00 covers the cost of administering this program and allows the Authority to provide permit holders with parking and sanitation facilities and clearly marked trail maps of each of the four areas. Monthly passes are available for \$5.00. Each permit includes a complimentary guest pass, which can be used as long as the permit is valid. Reduced rates are available for children. For more information, write to the Regional Water Authority at 90 Sargent Drive, New Haven, Connecticut 06511, or call 624-6671, ext. 247, between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

Since the New Haven Water Company was purchased by the non-profit Regional Water Authority in 1980, recreational and educational opportunities on the waterlands have been steadily increasing. Plans are currently under way to establish an interpretive nature center at Lake Gaillard. The growth and success of this unique recreation program is evidence that the Authority has become much more than a water company. ■



Sylvia Sobocinski photos

DEP's Demonstration Summer Employment Project

Park Jobs For Inner City Youth: A Success Story

By Catey Sullivan, Environmental Intern

During the summer of 1982, the state parks of Connecticut employed 952 seasonal workers. Of these workers, 17 were minority group members. During the summer of 1983, the state parks employed roughly 900 seasonal workers, 11 of whom were minority group members. Research conducted by the Connecticut General Assembly's Black and Hispanic Caucus revealed that one of the reasons so few minorities are working in state recreational facilities is lack of transportation. In addition to the logistical problems many minority group members experience in getting to a job outside of city limits, there has been no minority recruitment program for the seasonal jobs available in Connecticut's state parks.

The situation was double-edged. If minority group members were aware of employment opportunities within the state's parks, they often had no way to reach the job. If they did have transportation, they very possibly would not be aware of the opportunities available. Walter Brooks, Chairman of the Connecticut General Assembly's Black and Hispanic Caucus, felt that the lack of transportation and the lack of outreach to minority individuals needed rectifying.

Due to the efforts of the Black and Hispanic Caucus, and with the cooperation of DEP Commissioner Stanley J. Pac, a pilot program was initiated in 1984. This was the Demonstration Summer Employment Project. The project was designed

by Brooks to provide park jobs and transportation to these jobs for inner city minority individuals.

The Demonstration Summer Employment Project ran from May 26th until September 3rd. Two vans and five automobiles were leased by the state to transport city residents to work. The approximate cost of the vehicles was \$18,000. The approximate cost of the entire project, including the summer employees payroll, was over \$100,000.

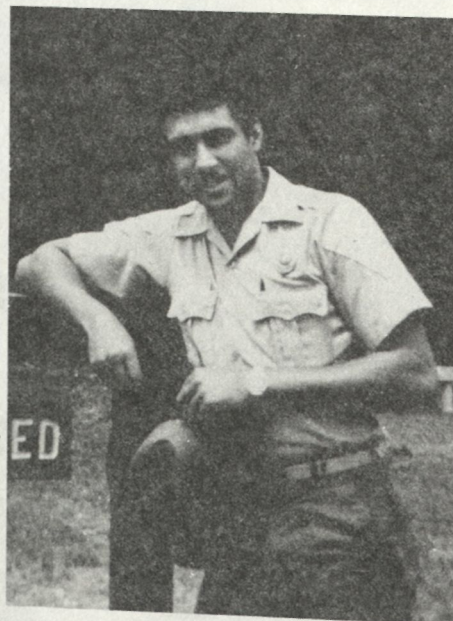
Recruitment for the project took place in early May through

community organizations at locations in Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, and Waterbury. Orientation programs were conducted so that potential applicants would be fully aware of the work they would be expected to do.

During the orientation programs, prospective employees were given opportunities to meet with caucus members, DEP personnel, and several Connecticut park managers. Cynthia Jennings, a professional consultant to the caucus, gave a presentation describing the Summer Demonstration Project as well as informing the applicants what would be expected of those hired.

Park managers Marilyn Aarrestad, Daniel Dickinson, Richard Miska, Gary Thomas, and Al Milane then spoke on the specific jobs available in each park, the salaries, and the chances of upward mobility within the state parks system. Applicants were then given a chance to ask questions concerning the project. After the orientation process was completed, a total of 200 minority individuals decided to apply for summer employment in Connecticut's state parks. Of these, 54 were hired.

During its initial period, the project relied heavily on voluntary assistance. Jennings put in close to eighty hours a week, many of which were unpaid, in order to ensure that the orientation program would run smoothly. Caucus assistants Sharon Robinson, Melody Thurgood, and



Joseph Ray takes time out from patrol duties at Black Rock State park.

Catey Sullivan photos

Norma Taylor also donated several of their weekends to the orientation program.

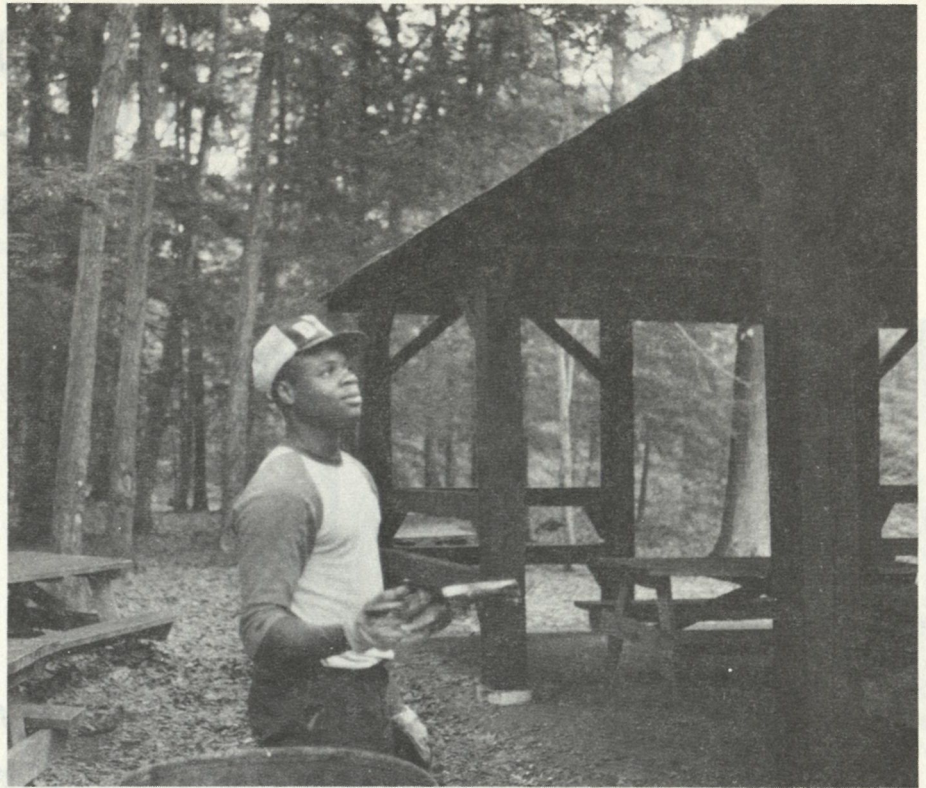
Jennings shared the concern of the caucus that several of the project's applicants spoke little or no English. These applicants were referred to other employment programs, such as the Spanish-American Development Agency. Jennings stated that "nobody was just dropped" by the caucus staff. Jennings also stated that most of the minority group members hired were from single-parent families, and that the money they earned went largely for the support of these families.

Those hired knew that they would be working seven- to eight-hour days, many weekends, and some holidays, and that duties would include cleaning latrines, staining picnic tables, clearing flood debris, and erasing graffiti in Connecticut's parks. Employees would mow the lawns at Penwood, pick the litter off Hammonasset Beach, scrub the concession area at Sherwood Island, and maintain hikeable pathways up the sides of Talcott Mountain.

On May 26th, at an hour when many city people were just beginning to struggle toward their coffee pots, the two vans and five passenger cars, filled with summer employees, left their designated reporting stations for Penwood Park in Simsbury, Stratton Brook in Simsbury, Rocky Neck in Niantic, Hammonasset Beach in Madison, and Sherwood Island in Westport.

The project was not without problems. Marilyn Aarrestad, manager of Penwood Park, said that all five Summer Project employees working for her were first-time park employees and, as such, possessed few of the skills involved with maintaining a recreational facility. Aarrestad suggested that, in order for her project employees to function more efficiently, experienced crew leaders should be hired to provide more direct supervision. She wanted her employees to gain employable skills, and not merely accumulate employment experience.

In addition to being responsible for the unkeep of Penwood Park, Aarrestad is also responsible for Stratton Brook and portions of Talcott Mountain. Although caucus



A Hartford youth scrutinizing his staining job at Penwood Park.

member and state Rep. Abraham Giles described Aarrestad as a person who "eats, sleeps, and dreams her job," she does not have the time to personally train project employees. In 1984, lack of funding prohibited the hiring of the crew supervisors Aarrestad needed.

One of the initial fears of park manager Daniel Dickinson was a high turnover rate among his summer employees. At the summer's midpoint, this fear seemed to be largely unfounded. As of early July, only 13 of the 54 summer employees had chosen to leave their positions. One was dismissed for problems involving the misuse of a state-leased vehicle.

There were, however, notable success stories. Joseph Ray, one of Black Rock's summer employees, was promoted during the course of the summer from a maintenance position to the park's seasonal patrol force. The position Ray now holds is not open to entry level employees. In effect, Ray was promoted out of the project. Ray is a prime example of the opportunities open to those who participated in the project.

The Demonstration Summer Employment Project was a joint

effort of the DEP and the Black and Hispanic Caucus. The project was able to progress from an idea to a reality because of the cooperation between Rep. Brooks and Commissioner Pac. The actual placement of the 54 youths hired was arranged by Jennings and Mikki Aganstata, Assistant Director of the Planning and Development Unit of the DEP.

Although the project was made possible by the Black and Hispanic Caucus and the DEP, the final credit for the degree of success this program has achieved belongs to the park managers and to the employees themselves. The managers faced the formidable task of training 54 city people to work in non-urban areas, and the employees faced the task of adjusting to seven-hour days of arduous outdoor labor.

Both Commissioner Pac and Rep. Brooks have said that the project will be in effect this coming summer. Jennings was optimistic that in coming years many more than 54 positions would be available for minority group city dwellers. For those persons who might otherwise have neither summer employment nor a chance to appreciate Connecticut's state parks, this is good news. ■

Insects? Who Cares?

Paul A. Godwin, Research Entomologist,
Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture

From time to time in the coming issues of *Citizens' Bulletin* I am going to write about insects. Until now, Penni Sharp, in "Nature Notes," has been the one who has written most about them. I hope she continues to do so. I suspect that everything important on why we all should take a greater interest in insects has already been said. I also have the suspicion that everyone who has set out to proselytize has felt compelled to repeat the apologia. Because, despite all those good reasons, most of us never lose our adversarial relationship with insects. For most of us, it is an inconsequential matter. For a few, to forget would be fatal. Perhaps our aversion is built-in and has survival value. One thing is certain: those most intuitive of all creatures, Mothers, have admonished the rest of us, in every generation since the first, to swat flies, squash bugs, and watch out for bees and wasps. Mothers always know best. After all, it has been a very short time since we came to know that the itch or sting from an insect is the least of the misery that can arise. Conditioned responses are the most difficult to change. I'll try not to do that. In fact, for farmers and others who grow plants and animals for a living, a less than adversarial point of view could be disastrous. But there are rather large groups of people in Connecticut that should have a substantial nonadversarial interest in insects (at least when not under personal attack).

Fish eat insects. A while ago I talked with James Moulton of DEP's Fisheries Bureau. He told me that there may be as many as 100 species of fish in Connecticut. Two dozen of these are considered suitable game for sport fishing. Although, for a short time, these fish can get along on other sources of food, most depend on aquatic and terrestrial insects for protein. In

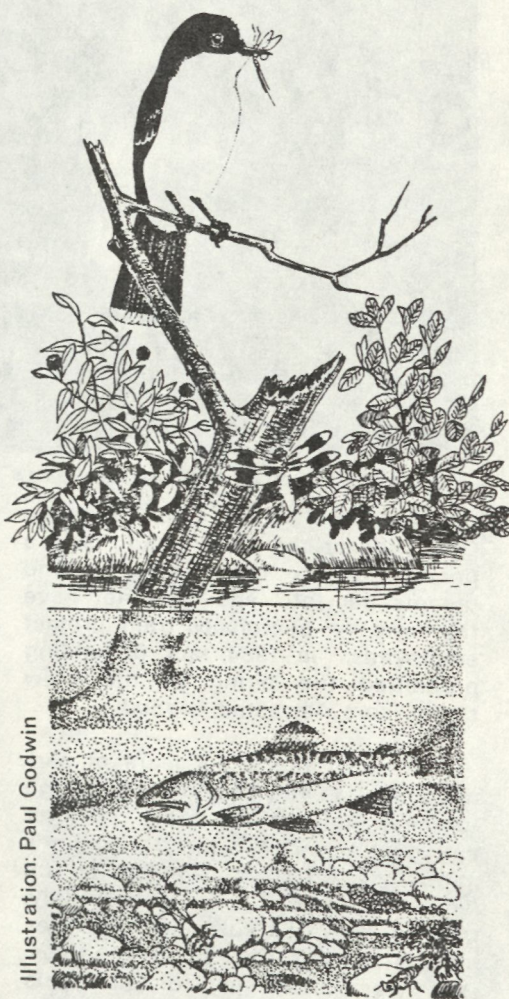


Illustration: Paul Godwin

high-hill streams the trout depend almost entirely on blackfly larvae. Can we regulate blackfly numbers? In the past, most effort has gone into getting rid of them. Is there a trade-off between enough blackflies to feed all the trout we want and still not so many as to drive us out of the woods? (I suspect that part of the dues for good trout fishing always will be in blood for blackflies.)

In the long run, answers to such questions will come when we have the information necessary to manage fish-habitat quantity and quality. That includes the food base

on which fish depend, and that includes blackflies. Without help it will take the people at DEP a long time to gather such information. About 210,000 people in Connecticut are interested enough in fishing to buy a license. Presumably, all are interested in improving their catch. That's about 8,750 people to help on each game species.

Birds eat insects. About 310 species of birds have been reported in Connecticut, Dr. Milan O. Bull of the Connecticut Audubon Society told me. Not all of them breed here nor do all eat insects. But even species that as adults eat seeds almost exclusively feed their young a high-protein diet of insects. I recently read an article in "The Connecticut Warbler," a journal of Connecticut ornithology, about the Connecticut Breeding Bird Atlas. One goal of the Atlas, Dr. Christopher Wood wrote, will be to calculate diversity indices that will correlate with habitat quality and quantity. Part of that habitat quality is the quantity and quality of the insects on which the success of a brood depends. Dr. Bull said that there are about 6,000 members in the Connecticut Audubon Society. That means about 19 people for each bird species. I wouldn't want to threaten anyone, but Dr. Wood wrote that any birder who wants to continue to see 300 species each year in Connecticut "... should be compelled to support such research..." To start with, we don't even know how many species of insects there are in Connecticut. The best guess is 10,000, give or take 1,000 species. And there are exactly 60 people interested enough in insects to be members of the Connecticut Entomological Society. That checks out to about 167 species for each person. Dr. Wood will need some help.

People eat insects. They are not a very big item in Connecticut

To page 23

DEP's Coastal History Book: A Prize-winner

By Diane Giampa, Public Participation Coordinator, Coastal Area Management

At just about this time last year, DEP's Coastal Management publication, A History of Connecticut's Coast, was nominated to be included on the American Library Association's List of Notable Publications. This past month, we were pleased to be notified that our coastal history book was indeed selected by the Notable Documents Committee and that this list of both national and international publications will be circulated to libraries across the country to encourage a greater readership of distinguished government publications.

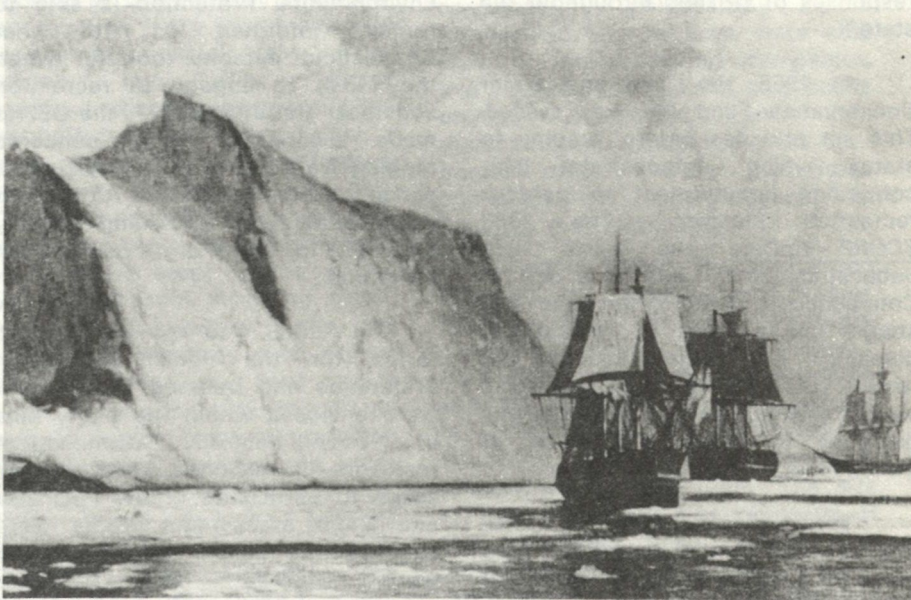
A History of Connecticut's Coast contains over one hundred photographs and drawings highlighting the state's shoreline development from the early days before the arrival of the Europeans to the present time. It concentrates on the people who lived in the shore towns, on what events influenced their lives, and on how they used the natural resources of the coast and the Sound.

In order for a book to be considered "notable" by the committee, it had to satisfy a demanding set of criteria. It must contribute to the expansion of knowledge while demonstrating a creative approach in its treatment of the subject matter. Reading the book ought to provide inspiration or pleasure, and the writing style of the publication must be lucid and comprehensible to a general audience. The physical appearance of the book was also evaluated -- the design, the quality of the illustrations, and the extent to which the document is generally pleasant to browse through.

The American Library Association states as its goal in compiling this list to "recognize excellence in government



Waiting for the ten cent ferry, Bridgeport circa 1880. (From A History of Connecticut's Coast.)



By 1832, New London's whaling ships even sailed to Antarctic waters. (From A History of Connecticut's Coast.)

publications, identify documents of distinction, and commend individual works of a superlative nature." Many of you have already written or called the CAM office to request your free

copy of the book, but if you don't yet have one, write to the Coastal Management Program, 71 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut 06106, or call the CAM office at 566-7114. ■

CAM Photos

The SCORP Process

Connecticut Citizens Have A Say In The Planning Of Parks And Recreational Programs

By Catey Sullivan, Environmental Intern

Contrary to what the acronym might suggest, SCORP does not refer to a little-known species of half-formed spider. SCORP stands for Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. In the introduction to the 1983 SCORP UpDate, Governor William A. O'Neill describes it as "... a valuable tool for guiding recreational planners at all levels of government." The governor further states, "The recommended actions for recreation planning are based upon the responses of citizens throughout the state."

In 1965, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act was passed. This act provides federal funding to states which demonstrate their continuing commitment to outdoor recreation planning. The 1983 SCORP UpDate (the fourth such publication since 1968), is a part of Connecticut's demonstration of the state's commitment to recreational planning. The UpDate includes the results of five years of research, questionnaires, surveys, and analysis designed to assess the needs of Connecticut's citizens.

The average amount of LWCF monies which Connecticut has received annually between 1965 and 1983 has been close to four million dollars. However, since fiscal year 1980, this amount has been closer to one million dollars. Of Connecticut's annual allocation, 40 percent may be used for development of recreational facilities and 60 percent may be used for acquisition of facilities.

The SCORP process is relatively complex. A variety of surveys is conducted to determine the recreational needs of Connecticut. The UpDate is then published, its contents being based upon the responses to these surveys. This publication fulfills federal eligibility requirements allowing municipalities to apply to the state for federal monies.

Through the SCORP process, the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection is able to remain informed as to what Connecticut persons look for when they wish to engage in recreation activities. Through SCORP, the DEP is made aware of local concerns ranging from crime in a major city's parks, to the troubles a rural town experiences with providing liability insurance for some of its recreational programs.

In 1983, survey notification forms for the Public Recreation Preference and Demand Assessment were enclosed within the utility bills of over 850,000 Connecticut residents. In response, 6,968 persons asked to participate in the P.R.P.D.A. and 6,698 assessment forms were subsequently mailed. Of these, 2,157 were returned. The P.R.P.D.A. surveyed the demand for and the importance of a number of recreational activities, as well as the frequency of participation in these activities. In addition to this information, the assessment provided a demographic profile of all persons who responded. According to the

UpDate, the "average" respondent was 42 years old, white, had completed three years of college, earned between \$20,000 and \$30,000 annually, lived in a household of 2.9 persons, and in a community of between 10,000 and 25,000. (Because only 2.7 percent of the respondents were minority persons, another survey is being designed solely for persons from minority populations. This survey is scheduled to be conducted in 1985.)

SCORP surveys were distributed on state, municipal, and individual levels. The input from citizens, and from local and state recreation officials help to determine in which areas Connecticut should receive the most attention in terms of open space acquisition and recreational development.

Individual comments from the P.R.P.D.A. encompassed a wide range of concerns. One respondent advocated increased use of the media in order to heighten public awareness of Connecticut's limited natural resources. Another respondent emphasized the importance of public parks in an age of increasing population density, and a Waterbury resident expressed chagrin over the decay of a neighborhood park. Some voiced worries concerning acid rain or excessive muffler noise, while others expressed desires for public zoos, wider roads for cyclists, more fishing opportunities for children, and state-owned golf courses.

Activities in which respondents participated most frequently were the appreciation of nature, walking, enjoying open spaces, and relaxing. Activities in which respondents participated least were hang gliding, metal detecting, ice boating, and sky diving. Sixty-two percent of the respondents wanted public monies spent on the maintenance of resources currently in use. Thirty-one percent wanted new parks established. The UpDate reports that 62.4 percent of the respondents offered advice on the management of existing facilities, 31.7 percent gave advice on the development of new facilities, and 37.3 percent expressed opinions on recreational programming. Limited access to recreational areas was a concern of 7.9 percent of those responding, and the acquisition and development of open spaces was a primary concern of 26.2 percent. Access to fresh water was more of a concern than was access to salt water, and more persons were concerned with maintaining facilities already in use than with acquiring more recreational spaces.

In addition to the Public Recreation Preference and Demand Assessment, SCORP personnel conducted an extensive Municipal Survey. This survey was compiled between July and November of 1982. It was designed to assess the needs of entire communities within Connecticut as well as "assemble information on the demographic and financial characteristics" of all Connecticut cities and towns.

All 169 Connecticut municipalities were asked to participate in this survey, and 150 did so. Responses came from communities with recreation budgets ranging from \$1,650 to \$2,890,888. The difficulties which local recreation officials encountered were as diverse as their monetary situations. One suburban director of Parks and Recreation stated he felt that DEP was guilty of neglecting valuable inland water resources. One major metropolitan area supported the efforts of DEP, but cited problems with crime, litter and environmental apathy on the part of the private sector. One town official stated that the survey catered to the recreational needs of large cities. In defense of the survey, Mr. Jan Kristof, Senior Environmental Analyst,

stated that every attempt had been made to make the survey objective and applicable in regard to all sizes of communities.

The highest-ranked problem for towns of 10,000 persons and under was with facility expansion. For communities greater than 10,000, the highest ranked difficulty was with the maintenance and operation of existing facilities. The primary concern among all communities (based on an average of all towns and cities surveyed) was found to be excessive demand on facilities currently in use. Towns with populations under 2,500 cited vandalism and "visitor behavior" as their two major worries, while cities of over 50,000 cited vandalism and overuse as their two greatest problems. A substantial number of municipalities expressed major worries in the areas of acquisition potential, overuse, excessive demand, and vandalism.

The SCORP planning process has included surveys on the role of mass transit to recreational facilities, handicapped access to recreational facilities, and corporate attitudes toward giving money for the support of recreational facilities.

The 1979 mass transit survey was conducted to determine the possibility of using public transportation systems from inland cities to state-operated coastal areas. After reviewing two New Jersey recreational transit programs and the National Recreation Access Study, a number of conclusions were formed. One of these conclusions was that, in Connecticut, "public transportation to significant recreational facilities is poor to non-existent." One of the major difficulties in providing state-supported transportation is the lack of flexibility inherent in such a program. In order to keep costs minimal, it is necessary to strictly adhere to routes from metropolitan areas. Carrying bicycles and other cumbersome objects on mass transit vehicles would not be possible because of "the high cost in transporting bulky objects." The actual demand for public transportation to recreational areas has not been established yet, although the UpDate states that "it is unlikely that there is economic incentive or realistic demand for mass transit over long distances for day visits to recreation areas."

The Handicapped Access Survey was conducted from July, 1982, to June, 1983. Of the 70 facilities surveyed for handicapped accessibility, 28.7 percent were lacking ramps to pavilions, concession areas, and/or toilets, and 30.1 percent were lacking in handicapped parking areas. It was found that handicapped persons are rarely able to find accessible swimming areas in recreational facilities. The Planning and Development Bureau has since been working with the Connecticut Conservation Corps in planning and executing projects designed to make recreational areas more accessible to handicapped persons. According to Mr. Tom Smith of the Bureau of Planning and Development, since the autumn of 1982 an estimated \$10,000 to \$15,000 has been spent on improving facilities to better accommodate handicapped persons. Smith stated that one of the largest problems involved building platforms within the water for handicapped bathers. Such platforms are difficult to install because of Connecticut's diverse and punishing weather.

The objective of the Corporate Support of Public Recreation Preliminary Survey (conducted from August, 1982, to June, 1983) was to "obtain information about the philosophies and patterns on corporate philanthropy in Connecticut." Interviews were held with 37 manufacturing companies, five financial institutions, two public utilities companies, and one merchandising company. All corporate officials were guaranteed confidentiality with regard to anything they might say.

Richard Couch, Director of the Planning and Development Bureau, stated that overall corporate response was "quite positive." According to the survey, corporations seemed willing to support programs in areas such as environmental education and youth conservation employment opportunities. The size of the corporation was indicative of the conditions under which they would be willing to support various programs. Smaller corporations asked questions concerning benefits to their employees, whereas larger corporations were more concerned with public image.

At this time, however, the actual solicitation of funds was not

initiated. Couch explained that the Office of Policy and Management felt that the DEP's regulation of some Connecticut businesses could lead to a conflict of interests. Couch has suggested a careful screening of corporations to rule out any potential conflicts of interests. The Office of Policy and Management is somewhat receptive to this suggestion, but is still exercising extreme caution with regard to corporate solicitation.

During fiscal year 1983, Connecticut received 1.1 million dollars in LWCF funding. Because of this funding, and with monies reapportioned from previous years, Ledyard received \$75,000 for a softball field; Newington and Shelton each received \$200,000 for their park programs; Middletown received \$150,000 for park renovation; Manchester received \$68,500 for the rehabilitation of six parks; and New London received \$44,000 for its parks programs.

Couch described the LWCF program as operating according to a complex system of formulas and apportionments. Municipalities are granted monies according to a "priority rating principal." To receive monies, the towns must complete an application for review by the SCORP Advisory Board. Following review by the advisory board, the application must be submitted to DEP Commissioner Stanley J. Pac for approval. Finally, the application is sent to the National Park Service Headquarters in Philadelphia. If the application is approved in Philadelphia, and if the funding is available, then a town may receive the money it has requested. This process is known as "the Open Project Selection System." The SCORP advisory board meets quarterly, at which time applications are reviewed. The board consists of 18 members representing regional, urban, and state interests as well as spokespersons for minority groups, the handicapped, and the elderly.

The amount of LWCF funding which Connecticut receives is tabulated annually. Couch recalled that two years ago, the state received no funding whatsoever.

Based upon the analyses of studies conducted as a part of SCORP, three broad goals for Connecticut's recreational resources

have been established. These are: the optimization of Connecticut's present resources; the development and acquisition of new resources; and the preservation of Connecticut's "unique and special resources." "Unique and special" refers here to areas of historic interest as well as to naturally-occurring phenomena.

The optimization of present resources entails the maintenance of all existing recreational facilities in Connecticut. This can only be accomplished by skillful maneuvering of the limited financial resources available. An analysis of the State Park Managers' Needs and Problems Assessment ranked operating and maintenance costs as the primary difficulty encountered in state parks. This survey reflects the difficulties park managers encounter in keeping up their facilities and protecting them against vandalism and degradation. The UpDate states that optimizing present resources involves finding methods to deal with vandalism effectively. It also involves further studies of corporate support, initiation of more programs to increase the accessibility of facilities to the handicapped and to encourage "... any program ... that exposes inner city residents to outdoor, natural-resource-based recreational activities." In addition, SCORP suggests that LWCF monies should be used to improve access to hiking and picnicking areas from urban areas.

Another project for which the DEP would like to obtain and provide funding is the transformation of Connecticut landfills and unoccupied school yards into recreational areas. Such transformations have already occurred on some of Connecticut's vacated Nike missile sites.

The acquisition and development of new recreational opportunities entails responding to the more than one-quarter of the P.R.P.D.A. respondents who stressed the need for "more breathing room." Complications arise in determining how much of the responsibility for acquisition falls upon the state and how much upon municipalities. The UpDate states that before purchasing potential recreational facilities, DEP needs to conduct marketing studies to "define appropriate locations" for such facilities and to ascertain which

areas would have "marketability" as recreational facilities.

The UpDate also states that "to fail to preserve what is characteristic about ourselves, our environment, and our past is to abandon a most important public trust." The preservation of Connecticut's unique, special and characteristic resources was not an emphasized concern with the respondents to the P.R.P.D.A. However, the DEP would like to further educate Connecticut citizens about their historical and cultural resources. This could be accomplished with the assistance of the Tourism Division of the Department of Economic Development and the State Historical Commission.

The SCORP UpDate finally states that "funding is at the heart of any expression of need." Additional sources of funding must be found before recreational facilities can be made completely accessible to the handicapped, inner city residents, and persons without cars, and before problems with vandalism, maintenance, and operations can be dealt with adequately.

In 1984, The SCORP process began a new five-year research program which will not include a P.R.P.D.A. or a Municipal Needs Assessment. Instead, more energy will be put into surveying the needs of inner city dwellers and minorities. Open forums are being planned in order to keep the public aware of DEP's activities. Couch stated that the next SCORP program is basically designed to "fill in holes" left by the last program. Whether or not the holes in Connecticut's recreational budgets can be filled remains to be seen. ■

Orienteering

The Fine Art Of Getting From Point A To Point B

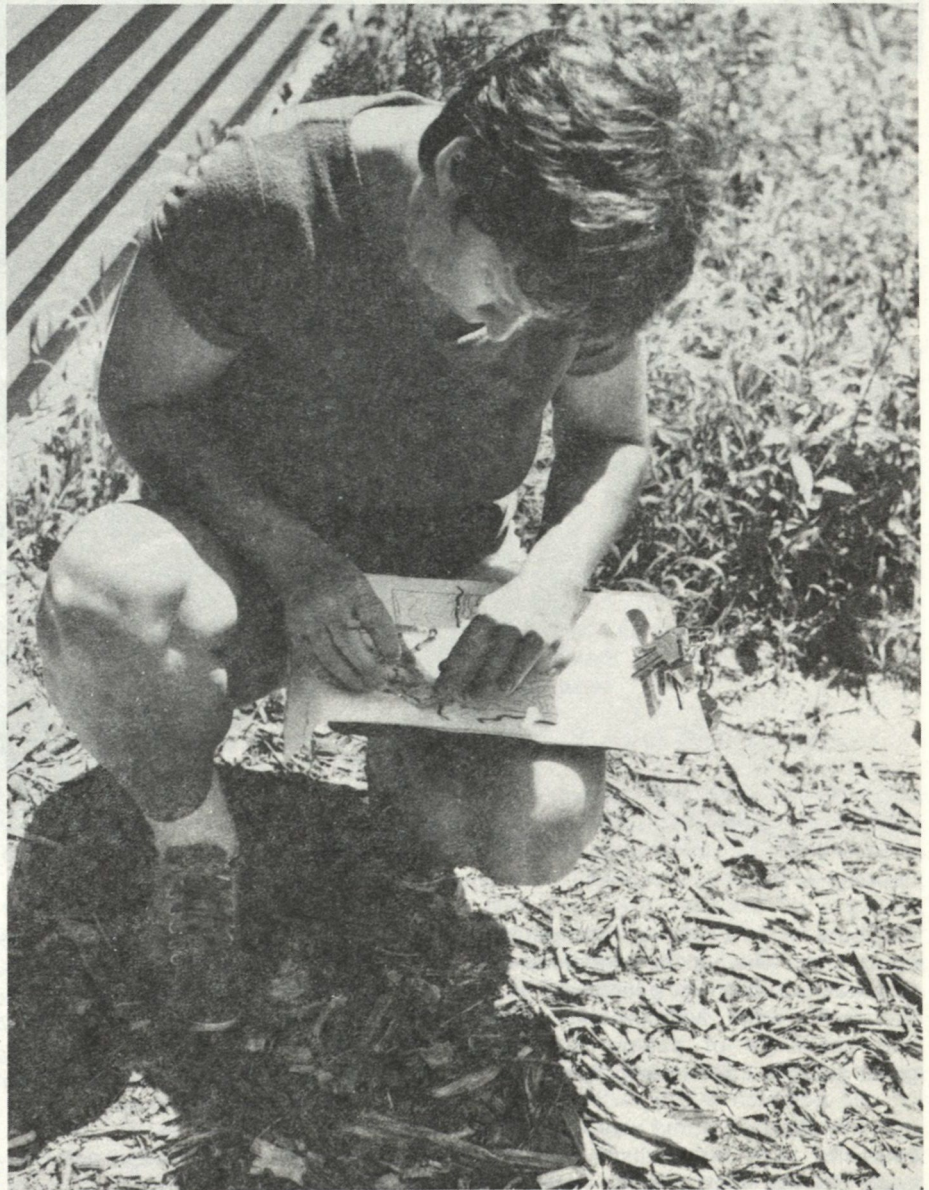
By Robert Paier

Periodically, a new sport appears. If that sport appeals to many people for many reasons, it catches on. Then, if it combines enough excitement, substance, and simplicity, if it is flexible enough to be enjoyed in diverse situations, then maybe it is here to stay. Such a new sport is Orienteering. It has caught on, and it looks like it is here to stay.

Orienteering is a coined word -- you can't find it in your dictionary. It means the practice of finding your way by means of compass and map, and the use of that ability competitively. Orienteering comes from Sweden, and has been popularized on an international level by Bjorn Kjellstrom, former director of the U.S. Orienteering Federation, and author of *Be An Expert With Map and Compass*, the "Bible" of Orienteering. Mr. Kjellstrom, almost single-handedly, has been responsible for the phenomenal growth of this sport.

Why Orienteering Now?

Perhaps the greatest reason for Orienteering catching on is that as a sport it approaches being all things to all people. It can be a means of exercising pure technical proficiency in the skills of map reading and compass use; it can be a way to a new and intimate relationship with the land; it can offer solitude, the adventure of a single, self-reliant individual challenging the unknown; or it can be just plain family fun, a chance to share the enjoyment of the sights and sounds of the



Setting the course at the starting point.

Robert Paier photos



Taking a bearing with the Orienteering compass.

outdoors. And, as a competitive sport, all the skills involved in Orienteering can be geared up to a fine racing edge, with the excitement and challenge of seeing just how good you are coming into play.

"Finding your way, finding yourself," says Mr. Kjellstrom in his book. Maybe that touches it best of all. In order to get where you want

to go, it is first necessary to know -- exactly, precisely -- where you are right now. The more clearly you know that, the better off you'll be. A little error here will mean big problems there. Where are you right now? That's very interesting.

For all its simplicity and straightforwardness, Orienteering will quickly reveal its subtlety and

complexity. A lot of things are going on at the same time.

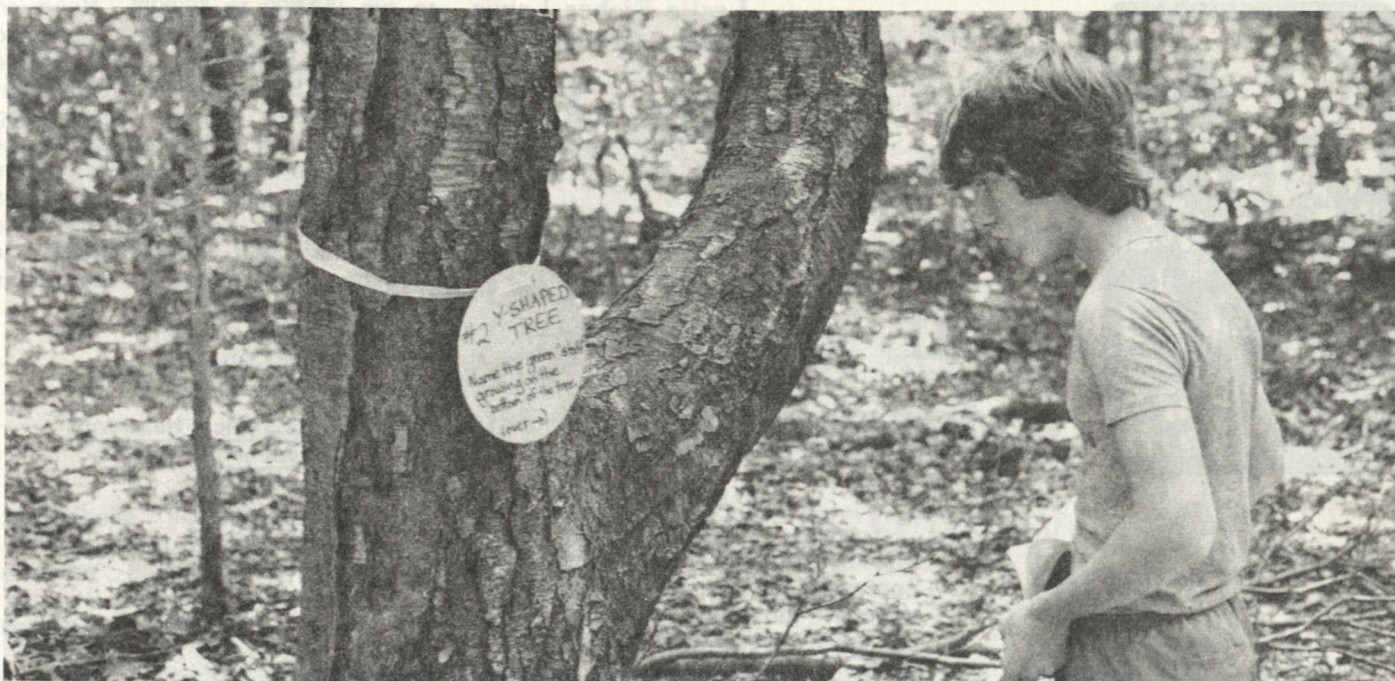
The Map

A skilled Orienteer looks at a topographical map the same way a conductor looks at a musical score. Where others may see dots and squiggles, a conductor sees -- and hears -- a symphony. Where some look at a topographical map and see amorphous patterns, abrupt angles, and random hatch marks, the Orienteer sees sloping hills, waterfalls, and green forests. Topographic maps provide a wealth of information, if you know how to extract it. The four primary types of map symbols of interest in Orienteering are distinguished by color: black, for man-made features; blue, for water features; green, for vegetation features; and brown, for contour features. Depending on the scale of the map, contour lines indicate elevation at regular intervals, and an understanding of their wave-like patterns will transpose a flat, two-dimensional view of your map into a sense of sharp, three-dimensional reality. Contour lines will tell you the direction and rate of flow of a stream, what you can see from any given point, and the shortest distance between two points in terms of expenditure of energy.

Other information on the topographic map includes direction, with both true and magnetic north, and scale. Topographical maps are available in a number of different scales, depending on the needs of the user. A commonly-used Orienteering scale is 1:24,000, which translates to one inch:2,000 feet. Maps of this scale are good for operating in a radius of four miles, which is a comfortable range for the beginning Orienteer. Topographic maps of the state of Connecticut may be obtained through the Natural Resources Center, Publication Sales, 165 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut 06106. Phone: 566-7719.

The Compass

The Orienteering compass is of course based on the same principles as the standard compass, in that a magnetic needle aligns itself with the magnetic field of the earth, and always points to magnetic north. However, the Orienteering compass



Arriving at a check-point.

is designed so that it can be "aimed" at a target point, the 360-degree graduated dial can be rotated to align with magnetic north, and a bearing of the target point may be taken with great ease and precision. Without doubt, the sudden popularity of Orienteering is largely due to the development of this compass which has so streamlined and simplified the technicalities of direction finding. The Orienteering compass makes it fast and easy and correct to the extent that you can hold your hand steady and your target in sight.

Simply by the use of your compass and visible landmarks, it is possible to identify exactly any location you wish for future reference. There may be any number of circumstances in which you would like to be able to say, with certainty, "X marks the spot." With the Orienteering compass, you can do that. From any point, all you have to do is pick out two landmarks, a special tree, a rock formation, and take their bearing. Where those two readings cross is the "X" you want to mark. Then, anytime you want, you can go back and dig up your treasure.

Getting Outside with the Map and Compass

It is when you get outside and begin to navigate over a

predetermined course that all your skills, mental and physical, come into play. Orienteering has been called "cunning running," very definitely a brains and brawn activity, with the emphasis on brains. The key to successful Orienteering is to be aware of what you're doing all the time. A mistake of a couple of degrees, a misinterpretation of a contour line, a lapse of attention, all translate very quickly into being lost. Mistakes in Orienteering show up fast, and are usually costly.

A trip into the field with a map and compass can be as relaxing or as rigorous as you want. For easy, family-oriented fun, "wayfaring" is hard to beat. You simply pick out a few points on the map, and travel at your own pace, enjoy the scenery and wildlife, have a picnic lunch, and experience the thrill of finding a particular landmark exactly where you thought it would be. And, for those who feel the occasional need to go for broke, there is wilderness Orienteering, where the ability to get from one place to another with maximum efficiency can mean the difference between surviving and not surviving.

Competitive Orienteering

In most sports, everything changes when the money is on the line. To a certain extent, this is also true of Orienteering. However, even

in the toughest races, things never get too cut-throat. The important relationship is to the land rather than to other racers. Yet, competitive Orienteering is what excites most people, and it is here that skills are quickly sharpened.

There are two kinds of competitive Orienteering events: point-to-point courses, in which you must decide your own route between checkpoints; and the pre-set course, in which the route and checkpoints have already been determined. Point-to-point racing is more demanding, requiring considerably more decision making. Individuals are scored as to their ability to reach checkpoints in minimum time. High score wins.

Where to Find Out More

Connecticut Audubon Society's Holland Brook Center in Glastonbury recently organized an Orienteering event, more are being considered, and they will respond to inquiries. For further, state-of-the-art information, requests may be sent to the U.S. Orienteering Federation, Box 500, Athens, Ohio 45701.

In Orienteering, a new sport has appeared and is catching on. It's challenging, fun, and surprisingly easy. And, maybe best of all, it brings us closer to the natural world around us. It's worth a try. ■



Leslie Bieber Lewis
Citizens' Participation Coordinator

For Your Information

Household Hazardous Wastes

When most people hear the term "hazardous waste," they think of it as the by-product of big industry. If you look around your home, however, you may find a surprising number of products that contain hazardous materials. These products, when disposed of improperly, can cause as much environmental damage as many industrial wastes.

What kind of substances might we label "household hazardous wastes"? The list is lengthy, but it can be divided into four general categories: paints and related products (solvents, wood preservatives); automotive products (oils, anti-freeze, etc); cleaners (detergents, disinfectants, etc); and pesticides (rodenticides, insecticides, herbicides). Almost everybody has at least one of these at home. They are useful and convenient, but careless or improper disposal contaminates soil as well as ground and surface water supplies.

So you have some old furniture stripper or cleaning solvent or pesticide that you no longer need or want. What do you do? What don't you do? Absolutely, positively do not pour it down your drain or sewer. If you are on a septic system, these products can upset the biological processes or pass un-

digested into the ground water. The contamination which may result is a serious problem; drinking water supply wells have been polluted by homeowners who have dumped a hazardous household substance down the drain. Digging a big hole on the "back forty" and pouring the waste in is also a bad practice. The waste can run off into streams and ponds, where aquatic life is especially vulnerable to pollution.

There are several better ways to divest yourself of unwanted household products. The best alternative is to give them to someone who will use them up according to directions. You can, in a least-worst case, dispose of the materials at your landfill. (We know that the ground water under them is already polluted.) Or, you can encourage your local officials to hold a Chemical Collection Day.

Chemical Collections have been used with great success in Massachusetts, and recently Ridgefield became the first Connecticut town to implement one. A licensed, DEP-permitted hazardous waste hauler accepted all materials brought to the town garage on June 23. Paint products and pesticides, including DDT and chlordane, made up the bulk of the products turned in. Other substances included photographic chemicals, automotive fluids, acids, and flammables. All materials were carefully packed and transferred to a licensed hazardous waste storage facility.

Currently household waste collection days are fairly expensive

to run (\$3,000 to \$5,000). However, Ridgefield town officials expressed enthusiasm about the project despite its cost. Several other Connecticut municipalities are considering holding similar collection days. As citizens you can provide the impetus needed to make these collections annual events. Remember, you have the same need and obligation as industry to handle hazardous materials properly.

Some Typical Hazardous Household Products

Product: chemical deodorizers; wood preservatives; toilet cleaners.
Chemicals: chlorinated aromatic hydrocarbons. Potential Hazards: flammable; toxic; cumulative in food chain.

Product: spot removers; paint and varnish removers; laundry pre-spots; drain cleaners; waterproofer. Chemicals: chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons. Potential Hazards: some suspected carcinogens; some suspected of causing kidney and liver damage; slow decomposition.

Product: household cleaners; aerosol containers; metal polishes; paint thinners; asphalt and roofing tar. Chemicals: petroleum distillates. Potential Hazards: highly flammable; associated with lung and skin cancer; irritant to eyes, nose, throat, skin, lungs.

If you would like general information about household hazardous wastes, please contact Leslie Lewis, (203) 566-3489, or write to the DEP, Information and Education Unit, State Office Building, Hartford, Connecticut 06106. For answers to technical questions, call the Hazardous Materials Management Unit, (203) 566-8843. ■

New Legislation

Acts Pertaining To Environmentalists And Sportsmen From The 1984 Session Of The General Assembly

By Thomas Cadden

Attorney Thomas Cadden is an Executive Assistant to the Commissioner of Environmental Protection, specifically assigned to the Environmental Quality Section. Formerly an Assistant to the Chief State's Attorney, he was legislative liason for the Department of Criminal Justice. He is currently responsible for the organization and administration of DEP's legislative program.

The 1983/84 session of the Connecticut General Assembly was a busy one for the Department of Environmental Protection. The Legislature enacted 46 measures which directly impacted on our department and considered many others which were not adopted. Every section of the DEP was affected by some statutory change. Personnel throughout the agency, led by Commissioner Pac, worked with the General Assembly in developing the new legislation. The following is a breakdown of the Special and Public Acts as they affect different units and a summary of each new law:

S.A. 84-20: AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1985.

Appropriates the following to the Department of Environmental Protection: Central Office:

\$4,619,859; Division of Conservation and Preservation: \$14,167,668; Division of Environmental Quality: \$4,076,890. Total: \$22,864,417.

I Department of Environmental Protection

P.A. 54-53: AN ACT CONCERNING RECONSTRUCTION IN COASTAL AREAS AFTER A CASUALTY LOSS.

This act was promulgated to assure that Coastal Area Management regulations do not preclude the rebuilding of coastal area structures. Effective Date: passage

S.A. 84-54: AN ACT CONCERNING THE AUTHORIZATION OF BONDS OF THE STATE FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 2.(d) For the Department of Environmental Protection: (1) Modernization and improvements to state-owned recreational areas and conservation facilities, not exceeding one million dollars; (2) At Hammonasset Beach State Park, improvements, not exceeding one million three hundred fifty thousand dollars; (3) dam repairs including state-owned dams, not exceeding four million dollars; (4) watershed protection, flood control, and beach and shoreline erosion control

projects, not exceeding two million five hundred thousand dollars; (5) grants-in-aid to municipal or regional authorities for solid waste facilities, not exceeding two million dollars; (6) land acquisition, Scantic River, Enfield, not exceeding seven hundred fifty thousand dollars; (7) land acquisition at West Rock Ridge State Park, not exceeding seven hundred fifty thousand dollars; (8) planning and design for the Silver Lake reclamation project in Meriden, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars; (9) planning, design, and construction of buildings for The Wilderness School at Tunxis State Forest in Hartland, not exceeding three hundred fifty thousand dollars; (10) for a grant-in-aid for the repair of the dam at Deer Lake in Killingworth, not exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars. Effective Date: July 1, 1984

COMMENTARY: This act provides that the State Bond Commissioner shall have power in accordance with the provisions of Section 1-7 of 84-54, from time to time to authorize the issuance of bonds of the state to accomplish and acts which are set out in the text of the bill. For the purpose of the Department of Environmental Protection, it is Section 2 (d) which sets out the 10 bonding projects which the subcommittee recommended to the General Assembly and which were in

fact approved. Please refer to the above text.

S.A. 84-70: AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE CONVEYANCE OF STATE LAND TO THE TOWN OF ENFIELD AND THE CONVEYANCE OF THE INTEREST OF THE STATE IN THE GOLDEN HILL PAUGUSSETT RESERVATION IN TRUMBULL.

This Special Act provides that the Commissioner of Administrative Services shall convey by Quit Claim Deed to the Golden Hill Indian Tribe whatever interest the State of Connecticut may claim in the Golden Hill Reservation in Trumbull. Effective Date: October 1, 1984

P.A. 84-247: AN ACT CONCERNING HARBOR MANAGEMENT.

This act allows a municipality bordering on navigable waters to create a harbor commission and to adopt a harbor management plan. Towns within the coastal area must ensure that harbor plans are consistent with the state Coastal Management Act. DEP must prepare a model harbor management plan by April 1, 1985.

The Commissioners of Environmental Protection and Transportation must be consulted during plan preparation. Both commissioners must approve the plan before it is adopted as an ordinance by the local legislative authority. Upon adoption of the plan, any recommendation in it will be binding on any state or local official making a regulatory or developmental decision affecting the harbor, unless such official can show cause why a different action should be taken. The plan must also be implemented by the local harbor master through the issuance of moorage and anchorage permits. A harbor commission may impose a fee of up to \$100 annually to raise money to support the commission's work or harbor improvement projects.

A harbor commission is also authorized to review and comment on proposed actions affecting property bordering the harbor before planning and zoning agencies and other local bodies. If a harbor commission disapproves of a proposed action, then a two-thirds vote of the other local agency is required to

approve it. A Harbor Corps of Engineers is authorized to implement the harbor management plan and may seek delegation of DEP authority to enforce state coastal laws. Effective Date: October 1, 1984

P.A. 84-283: AN ACT CONCERNING DISCLOSURE OF THE LOCATION OF RARE, THREATENED, OR ENDANGERED SPECIES.

This Public Act is entirely new and provides that the Commissioner of Environmental Protection may withhold from any person disclosure of maps and records pertaining to the specific location of any rare, threatened, or endangered species identified pursuant to the General Statutes or Federal Regulations upon the determination that disclosure of such information to such persons would create an unacceptable risk of destruction or of harm to such species. Prior to the disclosure of any maps or records to any person, the commissioner may impose any reasonable conditions, including the condition that the person to whom the information is disclosed furnish the commissioner with security, i.e., a bond in an amount and kind sufficient to guarantee that such persons shall not destroy or harm or cause to be destroyed or harmed any rare, threatened, or endangered species. The act further goes on to provide an appeal process and provides that any willful violation of any condition imposed pursuant to Section 1, in other words, any willful violation of the status of rare and endangered species, could lead to a fine of not more than \$10,000.00. This act carves out an FOI exception for rare and endangered species. Effective Date: October 1, 1984

P.A. 84-522: AN ACT CONCERNING RIVER PROTECTION COMMISSIONS.

This act allows a group of towns to form, by agreement of their legislative bodies, a river protection commission. It would give the commission the responsibility of defining a river corridor, identifying valuable river assets, and developing a locally-based plan of river management.

The state Department of Environmental Protection has certain responsibilities, including acting on a commission's application to have a river segment designated as a "protected river corridor."

The act requires the DEP commissioner to consider approved river management plan and the interests of any established river protection commission when considering permit applications for certain regulated activities within or significantly affecting a protected river corridor. Effective Date: Upon Passage

II Conservation and Preservation

P.A. 84-99: AN ACT CONCERNING THE SUSPENSION OF HUNTING, FISHING, AND TRAPPING LICENSES.

This Public Act provides that the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection may suspend the hunting, fishing, and trapping license after notice and hearing, in accordance with the Uniform Administrative Procedures Act, of any person who is the subject of a complaint. The period of suspension is for not more than one year. This change eliminates the prior requirement that there be conviction in a criminal court before the commissioner could proceed to suspend. That prior provision created difficulties in regard to the granting to some individuals of accelerated rehabilitation, which is a diversion program construed not to be conviction. Effective October 1, 1984, the DEP must set up an administrative process in regard to the suspension of privileges which operates concurrently with the Criminal Court process. Effective Date: October 1, 1984

P.A. 84-413 AN ACT CONCERNING FEDERAL FUNDS FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE PROGRAMS.

The act provides that federal money established by the Dingell/Johnson and Pittman/Robertson programs will be allocated to the DEP to be utilized exclusively in the fish and wildlife area. Effective Date: October 1, 1984

P.A. 84-543: AN ACT ESTABLISHING A LOBSTER LIMIT ON ANY VESSEL USING AN OTTER TRAWL, BEAM TRAWL, OR SIMILAR DEVICE.

The law forbids any person west of the eastern edge of Milford from possessing more than 100 lobsters captured by the use of a trawl before

July 1, 1985. This act specifies that the limit is a trap limit. It prohibits transfer of lobsters from a trawler to another vessel, and makes possession on any vessel of an otter trawl, beam trawl, or similar device capable of taking lobster prima facie evidence of its use.

Finally, the act specifies that the fine for violation of the 100 lobster limit and the laws on lobster length and method of taking are to be imposed on the basis of each lobster illegally taken or possessed. Thus, the fine is \$25.00 for each lobster involved in the first violation, \$50.00 for each in the second, and \$100.00 for each in the third violation, rather than \$25.00, \$50.00, \$100.00 per violation. The act does not allow fine remittance. Effective Date: Upon Passage

Fisheries

P.A. 84-66: AN ACT INCREASING THE PENALTY FOR VIOLATING STRIPED BASS REGULATIONS.

This particular revision of CGS 26-159a provides that any person who violates this section shall be fined \$100 for each striped bass taken or possessed for the first violation, \$200 for each striped bass taken or possessed for the second violation and, for each striped bass taken or possessed for the third violation, that person shall be fined \$500 or imprisoned for not more than 60 days, or both. No portion of any fine imposed for the taking or possession of any striped bass shall be remitted. Effective Date: July 1, 1984

Forestry

P.A. 84-64: AN ACT CONCERNING DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDLING STOCK FROM STATE NURSERIES.

Provides that the Commissioner of Environmental Protection may purchase with monies from the general fund seedling stock for use by Connecticut landowners, state agencies, municipalities, or conservation organizations for reforestation, game management plantings, or any conservation purpose within the state. Also provides that seedlings may be provided at no cost to any elementary or secondary school or conservation commission for the celebration of Arbor Day in

accordance with any proclamation issued by the governor. These free seedlings must be planted on public lands. Effective Date: July 1, 1984

P.A. 84-82: AN ACT CONCERNING THE LEASING OF STATE FOREST PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS.

Provides that the commissioner be allowed to rent state forest property and buildings thereon under his jurisdiction for a period not exceeding 25 years. Effective Date: October 1, 1984

P.A. 84-347: AN ACT ESTABLISHING A REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF FOREST-FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE COMPANIES.

Establishes a revolving fund to be known as the Forest-Fire-Fighting Equipment Fund for the purpose of providing money for the purchase of fire-fighting equipment which would be made available to fire fighters who are located in areas that contain property belonging to the state of Connecticut. Any amount paid by the fire company for any equipment shall be the approximate cost of the equipment to the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection.

The legislature in Public Act 84-347 allocated the sum of \$10,000 to the Department of Environmental Protection for the purposes of initiating this revolving fund. Effective Date: July 1, 1984

Law Enforcement

P.A. 84-268: AN ACT CONCERNING ENFORCEMENT OF MOTORBOAT NOISE LEVELS AND ISSUANCE OF MARINE-DEALER IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS.

The operative sections of this act, including Section 1, part B, provide that no person shall operate or give permission for the operation of any motorboat upon the inland waters of the state of Connecticut in such a manner as to exceed specified noise levels. It further provides that any officer authorized to enforce the provisions of this chapter who has reason to believe that a vessel is being operated in excess of noise levels established in the Public Act, may request the operator of such a vessel to submit the vessel to an

on-site test to measure noise levels with the officer on board. The failure to comply with such requests could result in a fine of no less than \$50 and no more than \$200 to a person operating the vessel or who has given permission for the vessel to be operated. The act further provides that the commissioner shall establish, by regulation, criteria for the issuance of marine-dealer identification numbers and a uniform system for the display of motorboat identification numbers in conformity with such systems as the United States may employ pursuant to the Federal Boat and Safety Act of 1971. Effective Date: October 1, 1984

Parks and Recreation

S.A. 84-8: AN ACT CONCERNING A HERITAGE PARK SYSTEM.

This Public Act establishes that the Commissioner of Environmental Protection prepare a proposal for a system of Heritage Parks to be owned and operated by municipalities. The condition for establishing this Heritage Park System is such that any resources used for the development of the proposal shall come from the private sector and nonprofit public interest organizations. This does not require the commissioner to do any work with state funds.

The proposal suggests that if the funds are made available through the private sector, then the commissioner shall do three things: (1) adopt the strategy for the preservation, development, and use of certain urban settings as Heritage Parks; (2) establish criteria and procedures for the selection of certain sites for development as parks; (3) make recommendations as to what types of legislation are necessary to implement the Heritage Park System. Effective Date: October 1, 1984

S.A. 84-17: AN ACT CONCERNING THE REPEAL OF AN ACT CONCERNING THE LEASE OF AN AREA AT MOHAWK MOUNTAIN STATE PARK.

This Special Act rescinded Special Act 77-41 which provided for the leasing of an area of the Mohawk Mountain State Park for a skiing facility.

Wildlife

P.A. 84-172: AN ACT CONCERNING DEER-DAMAGE PERMITS.

Provides that not only the landowner, but any primary lessee of land owned by such landowner, may now apply for a deer-damage permit. The only limitation on a lessee applying for a permit is that the primary landowner must notarize and sign the actual permit application. The second section provides that the lessee or the primary landowner no longer must show actual or potential loss of income because of damage in order to get a Deer-Damage Hunting Permit; all the lessee must now show is that severe damage has been caused by deer. Effective Date: October 1, 1984

III Environmental Quality

S.A. 84-1: AN ACT CONCERNING THE WATER RESOURCES TASK FORCE.

The Task Force which is studying the many phases of Connecticut's water resources shall now submit a final report of its findings and recommendations to the governor and the General Assembly on January 1, 1985, as opposed to the previously mandated date of February 1, 1984. Effective Date: October 1, 1984

S.A. 84-30: AN ACT ESTABLISHING AN ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES TASK FORCE.

This legislation creates a task force to study the enforcement of hazardous, toxic, and solid waste laws and regulations in Connecticut. The task force is a combination of administrative and law enforcement officials from state and federal agencies. The task force shall review existing laws and regulations related to environmental crime, administrative and enforcement procedures, and procedures for cooperation and communication between the different agencies. The task force has until December 1, 1984, to submit its report to the governor and the General Assembly.

P.A. 84-50: AN ACT CONCERNING COSTS INCURRED IN THE IMPOSITION OF CIVIL PENALTIES BY THE COMMISSIONER OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.

This Public Act provides that the Commissioner of Environmental

Protection may now seek civil penalties (fines) as well as reasonable costs and expenses of detecting the violation. Prior to this change the department was precluded from imposing a civil penalty for an environmental violation if a suit was instituted to recover damages, costs, and expenses. Effective Date: October 1, 1984

Air Compliance

P.A. 84-5: AN ACT CONCERNING PERMITS FOR BURNING IN MUNICIPAL LANDFILLS.

This Public Act allows a municipality to apply for a permit to burn brush in a municipal landfill six times a year as opposed to the current three times. Effective Date: Passage

P.A. 84-11: AN ACT CONCERNING THE PENALTY FOR VIOLATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE EXHAUST EMISSION STANDARDS.

This amendment to CGS 14-164c changes the penalty for violation of motor vehicle exhaust emissions standards from a fine of \$100 to an infraction with a fine of \$57. The effect is to eliminate the requirement of a court appearance by the offender and further eliminate the potential for a jury trial. Effective Date: Passage

P.A. 84-120: AN ACT CONCERNING PERMITS TO OPERATE SOURCES OF AIR POLLUTION.

This Public Act provides that those parties who are not required to obtain a permit to operate sources or potential sources of air pollution, under CGS 22a-174, now must register the source or potential source with the DEP. The purpose of the program is to allow the department to maintain an inventory of air pollution sources. This act will allow the DEP to monitor sources of pollution that were "grandfathered" at the time of the adoption of 22a-174. Effective Date: October 1, 1984

Hazardous Materials Management

P.A. 84-115: AN ACT PROHIBITING THE DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN LANDFILLS.

This Public Act provides that no person may dispose of hazardous waste in any landfill facility. The following exceptions apply:

(1) Metal-hydroxide sludge generated from electroplating or metal-finishing operation wastewaters;

(2) Hazardous waste sludge or residue resulting from an in-state operation designed for recycling purposes;

(3) Hazardous waste spills, fly ash, or municipal wastewater treatment sludge approved for such disposal by the commissioner.

This legislation prohibits, on a broad scale, the placing of any hazardous waste on the ground in the state of Connecticut, with the exceptions noted. Effective Date: October 1, 1984

P.A. 84-138: AN ACT CONCERNING CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS AND RACKETEERING ACTIVITY.

The corrupt organizations and racketeering activity law is a comprehensive criminal conspiracy act designed to allow the state to prosecute persons involved with organized crime and to go after the legitimate proceeds of illegitimate activities. This year the General Assembly added, through Public Act 84-138, violations of CGS Section 22a-131a relating to the hauling and transfer of hazardous waste and the covert disposal of hazardous waste. Adding this section to the Racketeering Influence and Corrupt Organizations Act allows prosecutors greater leverage in pursuing these violators. Conviction carries a 20 year penalty and forfeiture of property. Effective Date: October 1, 1984

P.A. 84-156: AN ACT PROVIDING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE.

This legislation provides that the Hazardous Waste Management Service, which is a body created by the General Assembly, be mandated to provide technical assistance to industries for hazardous waste management. The legislature is particularly interested in the Hazardous Waste Management Service's becoming more involved in the development of a site for the disposal of metal-hydroxide sludges. Effective Date: October 1, 1984

P.A. 84-287: AN ACT CONCERNING CLEAN WATER.

This creates a two-year statute of limitations in any action to recover damages for personal injury or property damage caused by exposure to a hazardous chemical substance or hazardous pollutant released into the environment. The effective date for the beginning of the tolling of the statute of limitations is the date the injury is discovered, or reasonably could have been discovered. An exception to this is the statute of limitations for accidents brought against municipal waterworks systems, regional water authorities, and any water company as defined in Section 16-1 of the General Statutes. Effective Date: October 1, 1984

P.A. 84-348: AN ACT CONCERNING THE HAZARDOUS WASTE ASSESSMENT.

This amendment to Section 22a-132 of the Connecticut General Statutes does the following: provides that treatment facilities for hazardous waste are to be treated the same as generators of hazardous waste; distinguishes metal-hydroxide sludges from any other types of hazardous waste which are entered on a manifest system for the purposes of the amount of the assessment. It should be further noted that the collection of the assessment shall terminate on December 31, 1985. Effective Date: October 1, 1985

P.A. 84-370: AN ACT PROVIDING FUNDS FOR THE CONNECTICUT HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICE AND ESTABLISHING A TASK FORCE TO STUDY HOUSEHOLD AND OTHER NON-COMMERCIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE.

The first section of 84-370 extends the date for funding and expenditures by the Hazardous Waste Management Service for a period of one year. The second portion of 84-370 creates a task force to study household and other non-commercial hazardous waste. The task force shall submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly on or before October 1, 1985. The task force is further allocated a budget of \$5000. Effective Date: July 1, 1984

P.A. 84-535: AN ACT CONCERNING CLARIFICATION OF PERMITS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE.

This Public Act amends CGS 22a-454 and states that the Commissioner of Environmental Protection does not have to renew a permit for the collecting, storing, or treating of waste-oil or petroleum, chemical liquids, or hazardous waste unless he has considered the compliance record of the applicant or permittee with the terms and conditions of any waste-oil, petroleum, chemical liquid, or hazardous waste permit issued to such applicant by any federal or state agency. This allows the commissioner to consider the compliance record of the individual who is seeking a permit or a renewal of a permit. In the past there was no provision for considering the prior compliance record of the applicant.

Section 1 of the act also goes on to provide that the commissioner may suspend or revoke a permit for conviction for a violation of 22a-131a of the Connecticut General Statutes.

The second part of 84-535 provides for the disposal of metal-hydroxide sludges which are not exclusively the result of treatment of electroplating or metal-finishing operation wastewaters. Section 2 of 84-535 also provides that on or after the effective date of this act, any amount paid by the Commissioner of Environmental Protection as a result of a removal or mitigation of the effects of a discharge, spillage, loss, seepage, or filtration of oil or petroleum, chemicals, solids or liquids, shall become a lien on said property if such certificate is signed by the commissioner. Such lien is given priority in the statute over all prior recorded liens.

Section 3 of 84-535 provides that any amount recovered by the Attorney General's Office in an action under the hazardous waste section shall be deposited in the general fund and credited to the Emergency Spill Response Fund established by 22a-451.

Local Assistance

P.A. 84-54: AN ACT CONCERNING NOISE POLLUTION CONTROL VIOLATIONS.

This effect of this act is to allow the noise pollution control section to recover civil penalties and to allow enforcement orders to return damaged property to its original condition. Effective Date: Passage

Radiation

P.A. 84-383: AN ACT CONCERNING STANDARDS FOR THE OPERATION OF CERTAIN SOURCES OF NON-IONIZING RADIATION.

Requires the Department of Environmental Protection to adopt regulations that will provide for limits to the amount of non-ionizing (microwave) radiation in the environment.

The bill specifies that the recommendations of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on non-ionizing radiation be used as a guide and that the Connecticut exposure levels be at least as restrictive as the ANSI recommendations. Effective Date: Passage ■

A continuation of the legislation pertaining to environmentalists and sportsmen will appear in next month's issue of the "Citizens' Bulletin."

Insects

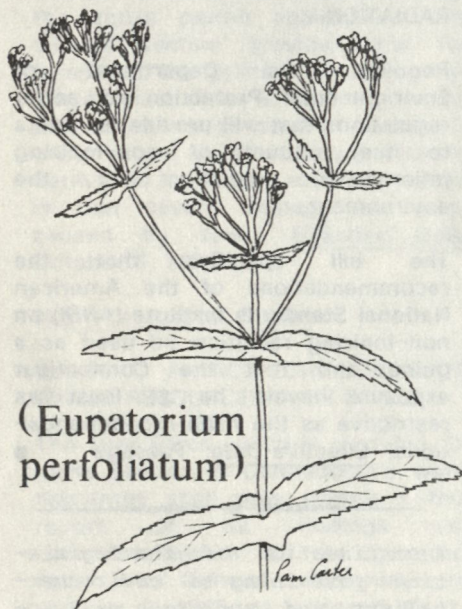
From page 10

quite the opposite. We feel that insects and insect parts in our processed food are pollutants. We have laws restricting such protein-enriched foods. Not all cultures feel that way, though. Among the Kapauku people of New Guinea, insects, raw or cooked, are an important source of protein. Before you say "Yuck!" consider this curious twist. Dr. Leopold Pospisil, anthropologist at Yale's Peabody Museum, who has studied these people, says that the Kapauku think honey is repulsive. That's right, honey -- that natural, wholesome, sweet syrup for which we pay premium prices. But what do savages know? Hmmm. Honey isn't produced in the sterile kitchens of General Foods, Inc., folks. I wonder how they say "Yuck" in Kapauku? ■

Trailside Botanizing

By G. Winston Carter

Boneset



(*Eupatorium
perfoliatum*)

Boneset is found flowering from July through September near swamps and along the edge of other waterways.

The unusual feature of this white-flowered composite is the manner in which the lower portion of its opposite leaves are joined. They make the stem appear as if it were growing up through the leaves.

The early herb doctors believed that the manner in which the leaves were joined was a sign which revealed what its specific use should be. In this case, they thought it should be used as a mender of broken bones, hence its common name, boneset. This was not based on fact, but on a superstition called "the doctrine of signatures."

A more plausible explanation for the common name was that it provided an effective cure for a painful type of influenza called "break-bone fever."

There is considerable evidence that boneset had widespread medicinal use in early days for at least 100 years before it made its way into medical texts. One of the few drawbacks to using boneset as a tonic was its very bitter taste, a feature which did not appeal to Colonial children.

This hairy-stemmed plant grows between one and five feet in height. The best time to collect it, if it is to be used for medicine, is during August or when its white, indistinguishable, tubular flowers appear. It may then be dried and hung upside down in a suitable place for use throughout the year.

The American Indians passed along the idea of making a hot infusion from the flowers which caused profuse sweating. This made it very useful in treating fevers and colds.

Boneset, depending on the concentration of the preparation, was used as a laxative or emetic, a substitute for quinine, and as a stimulant. During the Civil War it was prescribed by Confederate Army doctors for the treatment of skin disease and to get rid of tapeworms.

Editor's note: Last month's "Trailside Botanizing" described Queen Anne's lace and its many uses. Please be advised that Queen Anne's lace is very similar in appearance to poison hemlock, a very deadly weed, and that extreme care should be taken in distinguishing the two.

DEP Citizens' Bulletin

State of Connecticut
Department of Environmental Protection
State Office Building
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